

WEATHER FACTS.

SPRINGFIELD, O.,
April 28, 1888.

Degrees of Thickness.

It is popularly supposed that water freezes into ice anywhere from ten to fifty feet thick in the arctic regions, but navigators say that single sheets of ice are seldom found of greater thickness than five feet. Sometimes one sheet is piled upon another and frozen together, and occasionally several sheets are thus joined, forming a compound sheet of great thickness. Inexperienced persons have mistaken these compound sheets for single ones, and thus got the notion that in the Arctic seas water freezes into masses of enormous thickness.

The man who knows where he can have a hundred different patterns in spring overcoats to select from, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$25, has a cool head, and it isn't as thick as Arctic ice, either. The place for this cool-headed citizen is hereto subscribed; we have just received a line of fancy worsted, silk-faced, light-colored Prince Albert suits at \$20.

Speaking of clothes, we remark that for children and men, and all growths between, we have the finest spring display that has ever credited this market. We will demonstrate it if you call.

THE WHEN

NOS. 25 AND 27 WEST MAIN ST.

BOYS!

HAVE YOUR

Pictures Taken.

FINE

CABINET PHOTOS

Taken at the studio of Goble & Miller, 17 1/2 East Main street, will be presented by

M. M. KAUFMAN

-TO EVERY-

BOYS' SUIT

Purchased at the

ONE - PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE

10 Black's Opera House.

A

ART

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EXHIBITION!

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One thousand superb reproductions of the greatest masterpieces in the world, from the Louvre, the Vatican, the Dresden, Amsterdam, The Hague, Rome, Florence, St. Petersburg, the Paris Salon, etc., etc. Also one hundred and fifty water colors by famous English, French and Italian artists. Moderate prices. Now on free exhibition for a few days only, at the Autotype Parlor, 117. Lovers of art specially invited.

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Springfield Daily Republic.

SPRINGFIELD, O., SATURDAY EVENING APRIL 28, 1888.

SECOND EDITION.

4:15 P. M.

BLAINE, OF MAINE.

Dr. Potter, who Recently Left Him at Naples, Says He is in Good Health and Spirits.

The Queen at Windsor—The Emperor's Condition a Little Improved—Important G. A. R. News.

By the Associated Press.

PORTLAND, Me., April 28.—Dr. M. B. Potter, of Bridgton, is in this city, on his return from Europe, where he has been spending the winter. Dr. Potter says Hon. J. G. Blaine was in Naples when he left, and looking fine and seemed in the best of spirits. He spoke of the coming election, and said that the democrats must have New York in order to succeed. He showed no sign of ill health, and Dr. Potter says the statements published to this effect are considered as originating from his political enemies.

FIRE AT MECHANICSBURG.

Several Buildings Destroyed and Goods Damaged—Loss, \$5,000.

Special to the Republic:

MECHANICSBURG, O., April 28.—This morning at 3 o'clock our citizens were aroused from their beds by the alarm of fire. The origin of the fire was located in the back store of a building occupied by the Mr. Oyer & Co., who occupy the lower floor of a building owned by Hiram Brown and Mrs. Robert Jones, on Main street. The flames quickly ignited with the large frame building of C. H. Newcomb, sr., which is used as a cabinet shop by Mr. Newcomb, also by Mrs. Bryant as a notion and queensware store, and James Conway as shoe shop. The buildings were entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$5,000. It was with the utmost difficulty that the postoffice building was saved from the flames. The large dry goods store of C. W. Williams & Bro. was in immediate danger, but by the heroic efforts of the citizens it was saved. There was no insurance on any of the damaged property, except the property of Oyer & Co., which was fully covered by \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from some incendiary.

The Springfield fire department was telegraphed to at 3 o'clock this morning to attend the above fire. The "Queen" steamer of the Western house and the Central were loaded onto a flat-car and got as far as the east Main street target when another message was received stating that the fire was under control. The machines were returned to the houses.

Wheat Report.

TOLLEDO, April 28.—During the past four days G. A. King & Co. have received twenty-five hundred crop reports from grain dealers and millers of six principal winter wheat states, which range over a third of the wheat crop of the United States. Kansas reports excellent prospects, better than any year since 1884, when they raised 35,000,000 bushels on an acreage of over two millions, while the average this year is only about three-quarters of a million. Missouri has fair prospects, rather better than three years ago, but somewhat worse than a year ago. When the crop is made, it will be a good one. The average of the crop is about one-eighth. While it is too early to tell about Michigan, present prospects are for about two-thirds of a crop in Michigan, and nearly that in Ohio and Indiana, while Indiana seems to be in the poorest condition. It is worse in all four of these states than it was three weeks ago.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston & G. A. R. Man.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The announcement is made here this morning that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, highest in rank of living officers of the confederate army, was on Thursday night last unanimously elected honorary member of E. D. Baker Post No. 8, G. A. R., of this city. The election was brought about upon receipt of a letter reading: "For the purpose of enabling you to participate in noble work of charity performed by the comrades of the G. A. R., I hereby make application for a contributing membership in your post. I enclose please find the sum of \$10 for one year's dues." The petition was accompanied by any other communication, and when presented to the members of the post for their consideration it went through with a rush and cheers. Two hundred veterans were present. General Johnston is the only ex-confederate soldier who has ever been received into the ranks of a Grand Army post.

Russia and the Hebrews.

LONDON, April 28.—The Russian government has decided to expel the Jews from Heilingsdorf, except those who served in the army. The French papers are vigorously protesting against the decision.

God Save the Queen.

LONDON, April 28.—The queen arrived at Windsor last evening. She is looking well.

The Emperor.

BERLIN, April 28.—A bulletin says the emperor's condition is unchanged. He was almost without fever early this morning.

Mules Replevined.

Last night Constable Parsons replevined two mules from Thomas Dowling, living two miles from the city on the Rebert pike. There was a chattel mortgage upon the animals held by William B. Todd, and these proceedings were on account of the foreclosure of the mortgage. They were brought to the city for arraignment.

A Sad Letter.

Mr. Frank Terry, a traveling man registered at the Arcade hotel, received a letter this morning stating the death of his mother at some point east on the 17th inst. The letter had been sent to him to several towns and was covered with new directions. It finally reached him and he was much affected by the sad news.

Base Ball.

The base ball club composed of boys from the Southern school house played a game Friday afternoon with Warner De Witt's picked nine at the south Center street grounds. Score, 22 to 9 in favor of the Southern boys.

MAN'S INHUMANITY.

Extreme Prevalence of Assault and Battery Cases Before Judge Young.

The approach of warm weather must be making people ill-tempered and pugilistic, for cases of assault and battery before the police judge are unusually numerous, no less than three showing up on the blotter today.

Fred Meisner, a burly molder living in the rear of 36 Farlow street, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by his wife, a perfect little lady in appearance, charging him with assault and battery. He was taken to jail. It is charged that on Thursday Meisner went home undressed with liquor, abused and beat his wife in a shameful fashion, and ruined over \$150 worth of furniture, smashing it into pieces and hurling it around the room. Mrs. Meisner's appearance shows the extremely rough treatment she has received, one eye being slightly discolored and swollen shut, and a large lump showing on the side of her head. Judge Young is dead down on wife-beaters, and it is the talk of the police court that he will get no less than a hundred days in the work house at Dayton.

Albert Stewart, living on extreme south Limestone street, was also arrested on a warrant for assault and battery. Last Wednesday night Stewart met a young boy on Limestone street, whom he thought he recognized as a party against whom he had a grudge. He accordingly made a vicious attack on the boy, breaking two of his front teeth, squarely off, and otherwise beating and bruising him. Stewart is charged with being Stephen Fetherolf, an entirely innocent party.

Anna Smith was arrested last night by Officer Johnson on a warrant charging her with assault on her husband, A. H. Smith. Seems to have been a family quarrel.

SUPT. TAYLOR INVESTIGATED.

The Committee Considered His Case Friday Night and Will Report to the Board Monday.

The school board committee on "Law and Contracts," composed of Messrs. T. F. McGraw, Jr., F. S. Smith and W. F. Bennett, held a session last night. The business coming before the committee was an investigation of the charges preferred against Superintendent Taylor by Mr. Lorenz at the last board meeting, to the effect that Mr. Taylor had attempted to hire a janitor of one of the buildings to work the saloons in the interest of his candidate for member of the school board.

What conclusions were reached is not known, but the committee will be prepared to make a report at the board meeting Monday night.

The Bailett-Hickman committee will also be prepared to make their report at the same time, but give no intimation as to its prospect.

FROM A HEIGHT.

A Lot of Kids Chased Down From a Perilous Position by Officer Temp Wilson.

Some time ago a lot of kids climbed up next to the dome of Black's opera house, through the attic or garret, after a surprising amount of peevish work, and lodged each a position by putting holes in the dome of the theater they could see parts of the stage. This they proceeded to do, badly damaging the highly-decorated dome. Officer Temp Wilson, who preserves order in the halls and lobbies of the theater, learned of this and at once sent two full-grown negro boys, who climbed up into the same place with the same intention. He simply went down stairs and procured a stout horse-whip. Then he went up to the dome and with a hurricane of lashing whip, blue caps and rushing juveniles came clattering the three flights of stairs in about five steps.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Meeting for Sunday Afternoon—The Coming Reception.

"Credible Witnesses" is the subject of the young men's meeting tomorrow, and the testimony given will be in a very important case, and it is hoped will be convincing as well as important. Second P. M. 1:15-1:30 John 1:1-1:15 will be the Scripture used. Some announcements relative to the coming reception are to be made, and it is hoped that a good number of young men will be present. The greatest need is a personal invitation to attend these meetings and may be sure of a warm welcome, no matter of what denomination he may be. Whether he is of any denomination, he is a young man who will assure him a seat and a cordial reception. Mr. W. J. Fraser, the general secretary, will lead the meeting.

MISS HICKMAN HEARD FROM.

She Writes From Kansas City, Tendering Her Resignation.

Miss Kittie Hickman, one of the principals of the Shaker street school building scandal, whose mysterious disappearance has been an important feature of the affair, has just been heard from at Kansas City, Mo. Supt. A. E. Taylor is in receipt of a letter from her dated Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, the 25th, in which she simply states that she wishes to resign, and does not care to have herself further discussed. Accompanying the letter is her formal resignation, directed to the board of education, and thanking them for past kindnesses. The letter states nothing as to her future plans or what she is doing. Miss Hickman's friends here are deeply anxious concerning her.

SOMEWHAT BEHIND TIME.

The School Board of the City of Xenia Still Maintain the Color Line.

The board of education down at Xenia do not seem to have caught on to the fact that the black laws of Ohio have been repealed, and are yet trying to exclude colored children from the public schools and are appealing to the courts for protection. The following from the Gazette of that city gives a case now in question:

Miss Eva McCullough, by her next friend, has sued the Xenia board of education for \$1,000 damages on account of their having excluded her from the central high school during this year. The court has decided that Eva was entitled to go to the central high school and now the question is how much civil and political damages has she sustained. The court will decide this shortly.

The Glorious Steinsway.

R. F. Brandom & Co., the Arcade music dealers, have just received a new invoice of those princely and magnificent American instruments, the Steinsway piano. They are the finest finished pianos ever brought to this city, their cases being finished and polished in a manner indescribably elegant. But as to the richness, the strength and the purity of their tones, what can be said? Brandom & Co. are indeed fortunate to have such instruments in stock.

Everybody Surprised.

The low prices at Parsons & Co. surprise everybody, and all the ladies and children are pleased with the new spring styles.

Smoke Harris's Green Seal cigar.

DEMOCRACY IN CONVENTION.

Clark County Democrats Endorse Grover Cleveland and John Thomas.

The great unwashed assembled at the Jefferson club rooms this afternoon and were called to order by James P. Martindell, chairman of the county committee. Statesman A. B. Smith objected to such proceedings on the ground that he was temporary chairman. Mr. Martindell objected and proceeded to wield the gad of authority.

Chairman Martindell stated that the object of the meeting was to select 10 delegates to the state convention, which convenes at Dayton next month, 15 and 16. Also 41 delegates to the congressional convention. Mr. George Arthur was chosen chairman of the meeting and Thos. D. Wallace as secretary. It was a cut and dried affair, and the chairman hoped there would be no kicking, but like good democrats they would take their medicine straight, as is the custom of all good democrats, and they did. The committees usual to such conventions were appointed, and the chairman of their different committees immediately began pulling printed reports out of their pockets and sent them to the secretary's table to be read, and everything was so smooth and jolly if it had been up, which, of course, was not the case. Oh no.

When the committee on credentials reported that all delegations were full and the chairman of the committee of their different committees immediately began pulling printed reports out of their pockets and sent them to the secretary's table to be read, and everything was so smooth and jolly if it had been up, which, of course, was not the case. Oh no.

The committee to select delegates to the congressional convention presented, through their chairman, Mr. S. Thomas, a list of 41 names, which were read and approved, and the committee of their different committees immediately began pulling printed reports out of their pockets and sent them to the secretary's table to be read, and everything was so smooth and jolly if it had been up, which, of course, was not the case. Oh no.

The committee to select delegates to the state convention reported as follows: Geo. Arthur, W. S. Thomas, W. R. Burnett, J. P. Martindell, Victor Grimmer, Frank E. Schuyler, John R. Kelly, Amos Biggs, E. Stuebner, Victor Rockwell.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows, through the chairman, George W. Thomas, Jr.: Resolved, That the delegates of the county to the democratic district convention, to be held in this city on the 9th of May, be and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for John H. Thomas, of Clark county, for congress, and for the congressional district to be held in St. Louis, and to use all honorable means to secure his election as such delegate as long as his name be before the convention.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the wise, economical, patriotic and courageous administration of Grover Cleveland. We are in favor of his re-nomination, and are confident that he will be triumphantly elected president of the United States for the second term.

The boys responded with the well-arranged and spirited, and the leaders sang at the very admirable manner in which their machine was running.

The wards and townships were next called to name members of the county committee, and the names were read and approved. The committee on resolutions reported as follows, through the chairman, George W. Thomas, Jr.: Resolved, That the delegates of the county to the democratic district convention, to be held in this city on the 9th of May, be and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for John H. Thomas, of Clark county, for congress, and for the congressional district to be held in St. Louis, and to use all honorable means to secure his election as such delegate as long as his name be before the convention.

His first entrance into politics was in 1879, when he advocated a measure of gradual emancipation of the slaves. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Kentucky legislature, and in 1886 he became a member of the United States senate.

Chief Justice John Marshall regarded Clay as being a lawyer of great ability. Henry Clay was in public life for fifty years, and a leader during almost all of that time. He first became a member of the United States senate by appointment, and when he took his seat, while he was ineligible by reason of his youth, being not yet 34 years of age, yet so high did he stand that no inquiry or objection was made upon the subject by any one.

There were then two parties, federalists and republicans. Clay belonged to the latter party. He was in public life for fifty years, and a leader during almost all of that time. He first became a member of the United States senate by appointment, and when he took his seat, while he was ineligible by reason of his youth, being not yet 34 years of age, yet so high did he stand that no inquiry or objection was made upon the subject by any one.

In referring to Clay, Webster and Calhoun, Hamilton says that the men whose names have never been elevated, either before or since their time. Clay is said to be the founder of the system of protective tariff, and internal improvements to which he gave the name "American."

When a member of the Kentucky legislature Clay offered a resolution that no member should wear foreign made cloth. Humphrey Marshall denigrated the resolution as demagoguery. As was the custom a duel was the result, in which both were slightly wounded.

Clay fought with John Randolph, and a touching incident, which occurred many years after is told as follows:

"It was during the debate of the compromise bill of 1850 that Clay and Randolph met for the last time. Randolph, in the last stages of consumption, was taken to Philadelphia seeking medical aid. Passing through Washington he desired to be carried to the senate chamber. At the moment he arrived there Clay had just entered the floor to speak for conciliation. Randolph, stretched on a lounge, raised his head and said: 'I came here to hear that voice once more.' When Clay had finished his remarks he reached his old antagonist, who was soon to die, and they shook hands."

In 1811 Clay became a member of the national house of representatives, and was immediately elected speaker. He never before or since conferred upon a new member. This was just prior to the war of 1812, which was brought on by the outrages perpetrated by the British navy against American ships and commerce. The British flag or were thrown into prison. It is difficult to imagine anything more calculated to produce war than this. That an American citizen, who had gone as a sailor upon an American merchant ship, to earn bread for the wife and dear little ones at home, should be dragged out of his stars and stripes and forced to fight the battles of a foreign nation, perhaps be killed in battle, perhaps perish with fever upon the Egyptian coast, or if he refuse to serve, be thrown into prison there to perish like a criminal, in any of which cases those who so fondly watched and waited for him at home, were never permitted to know, when, or by what means he had perished, but lived on, hoping against hope, with hearts made sick and heavy, by a long and hopeless waiting.

Against these outrages the young statesman from Kentucky raised his voice and poured forth a torrent of indignant and burning eloquence which had much to do with bringing on the war.

In 1820, when Clay was but 46 years of age, he was a candidate for president. The other candidates were Crawford, Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams.

The candidacy of General Jackson was an innovation in politics. He was nothing but a soldier. Jefferson said he could never speak, on account of the rashness of his temper. He was a good soldier.

Green Seal cigars; delicious—Harris.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. J. F. McGraw's Lecture on "Henry Clay and His Times," at the First Presbyterian Church Friday Night.

An Appreciative Audience—The Lecture a Comprehensive Review of the Career of the Great Statesman—Some Interesting Public and Private Facts.

A large and cultivated audience attended the lecture, delivered by J. F. McGraw, esq., at the First Presbyterian church last evening. Prof. W. H. Weir presided over the meeting and Miss Alice Vose rendered very acceptably a solo, "Nearer My God to Thee." Mr. McGraw spoke in substance as follows:

The ancestry of Henry Clay came from England. His father, John Clay, was a minister of the Gospel, of sturdy character, and eloquent in speech.

Henry was born April 12, 1777, in Hancock county, Virginia, in the neighborhood of the "Slashes." His father died when he was but 5 years of age. Henry was the fifth child, and all the education he received was at the log school house, at the hands of a teacher of temperate habits.

While but a lad he worked on the farm, and would frequently ride to the mill on horseback, which fact when he was a candidate for president, made him the "mill boy of the Slashes." His first start in life was in a country store, measuring time, drawing molasses and similar instructive duties.

When about sixteen he was employed by Chancellor George Wythe, a man of extensive learning, both as a lawyer and scholar, in copying legal opinions, which occupation was of great benefit to him.

As a youth, he was raw boned, lank and awkward, "with a countenance by no means handsome, yet not unpleasing." He was attentive to his duties, was a precise and neat dresser, and of a social disposition; during this time he became acquainted with Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall and other men of ability and learning, and many of his political opinions were held in common with Jefferson.

It was Patrick Henry, before the Virginia Convention, who called our forefathers to the struggle for independence, and it was Henry Clay, who in 1812, called the nation to the second struggle for independence.

He was admitted to the bar before he was 21 years of age, moved to Lexington, Kentucky, in 1797, and immediately rushed into a lucrative practice. Clay was a man of great and unusual politeness, he was beloved by all the people who knew him, especially by that fact among the slaves, and whenever he came home from Washington City they would go out in great crowds to meet and greet him, and were always received by him with great politeness.

He defended a man by the name of Williams, who was charged with the murder of the first trial the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and in the second trial he argued that as a man could not, under the Constitution, be twice tried for the same offense, that he must be acquitted by any application was clearly wrong, the judge told him that he must not mislead the jury. Whereupon he retired from the case, and left the room. That so startled and confused the judge that he sent for Clay to come and conclude his argument, and the man, though young, was acquitted.

His first entrance into politics was in 1799, when he advocated a measure of gradual emancipation of the slaves. In 1800 he was elected a member of the Kentucky legislature, and in 1806 he became a member of the United States senate.

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and a patriot, but whenever he entered the domain of civil affairs his conduct was impatient, he was utterly reckless of all law, and frequently interfered with the property of the country; and it was Jackson who introduced the spoils system into national politics. Adams was the man best equipped for the presidency.

The campaign was bitter and almost unparalleled in its calumny.

Neither of the candidates received a majority of the electoral votes, so the election was thrown into the house of representatives. Clay received the fewest number, hence his name could not be voted upon; otherwise he would have been elected.

Two years after this Jackson repeated the charge and gave as his authority James Buchanan, since president of the United States, but Mr. Buchanan immediately denied the charge in toto; and notwithstanding the charge was well known to have been utterly without foundation in truth, Gen'l Jackson again repeated it in a letter seventeen years after, when Clay was a candidate against Polk in 1844.

Clay was the founder, and during his life the leader of the whole party, of the struggle between him and Andrew Jackson was bitter to the last extent, and closed only with their deaths.

From a purely political standpoint Jackson was the victor. Both men, were patriots; Jackson was a failure in civil affairs on account of his methods, which were all prompted by his rash and impetuous temper. Clay had such an inordinate desire to be president, that it sometimes interfered with the exercise of his better judgment, but in everything he did he was a statesman of the very highest order, and stands in history today without a superior among English speaking statesmen, either living or dead.

He was three times a candidate for president, but was unable to secure an election, and he was also called "The Pacificator" on account of the several compromise laws he procured to be passed, which averted threatened civil war, and dissolution of the Union.

The first was the Missouri Compromise in 1820. The second the Tariff and Nullification in South Carolina, out of which grew the campaign story that Jackson told Calhoun that "By the time he would hang him higher than Haman."

The story is a good one, but not founded upon facts. Clay's object in all these compromise measures was the preservation of the union, and in all of them he was charged with inconsistency. He was not acting with reference to the effect it might have upon his political future, for as he said, "he would rather be right than be president." His heart was keeping step the music of the union, and not engaged in considering what the effect upon his future might be. Such inconsistencies, if they may be so called, in place of lessening the space which will be occupied by such a man, in history, will, upon the other hand, give to his name a brilliancy which will grow as the ages roll on, until the time when patriotism shall no longer be esteemed as a virtue.

The third compromise was in 1850, when Clay had become an old man, and like the other two great disturbing question was slavery. At this time he was a member of the senate, and such an one:

"The applause of listening senates to command." Surrounded by the ablest body of men this country has produced. There were there the three great and incomparable statesmen, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, surrounded by men whose greatness and ability have only been excelled by the members of this brilliant trio.

There were Benton, Magnum, Badger, Sam Houston, Rusk, King, Jefferson Davis, Henry S. Foote, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas Corwin, Samble Hamlin and two other men of commanding intellect and of eminent service to their country, William H. Seward and Salmon P. Chase, and among such a body of giants, Henry Clay stood as the leader.

He passed through this city of Springfield about the year 1850, and made a short speech to the people who gathered at the station to see him, and as usual his subject was the integrity of the Union.

The three compromise bills prevented civil war, and so saved the Union, for had the war of 1861 occurred either in 1831, 1833 or 1850, there are those whose opinions are worthy of respect, who believe the Union would have been dissolved, and such being the case the wisdom of his conduct needs no commendation.

Henry Clay died in the National hotel, Washington city, June 28, 1852, in the 75th year of his life. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and in late years was a regular attendant upon religious services. He was the highest type of what we call a genius. A team of men, a few of whom are worthy of respect, who believe the Union would have been dissolved, and such being the case the wisdom of his conduct needs no commendation.

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